

Antinatal Fashions in Philadelphia.

Fashion seems to have at length reached the point at which it has been aiming for several seasons, and the ladies of our republic will this winter appear in the costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The simple and primitive dress, stripped of all the mysteries of the modistes, seems to be a dress having a reasonably short skirt, over which is placed another having a train, which train is drawn up in folds, loops, and all sorts of fanciful methods, presenting unlimited opportunities for trimming and all species of ornamentation.

We have been accustomed to similar style upon the prima donna of the opera and the tragedy queen of the stage, and the modes now offered for the approval of the public will, we think, be generally stigmatized as too theatrical. But of course our eyes will become used to such sights, and human nature is blessed with a wondrous power of adapting itself to circumstances.

Quantum as the new panier dress is in form, there is grace in its sweeping folds, a sort of majesty of amplitude strikingly different from the trigress and business-like aspect of the short skirts worn during the last spring. The fashion will succeed, for it is becoming and striking; but it will be necessarily restricted to full dress and those ladylike ladies who are able to wear it.

To heighten the effect and grace of this costume, the under and over portions may be of contrasting colors or different fabrics. Thus the under part may be of green and white striped silk, while the upper is of plain green. The upper part or tunic may also be made of lace or thin white muslin, which is the most amazing conceptions, while beneath is a fancy colored robe, either high or low-necked. The puff or folds forming the panier are also supposed to need an external support to keep them in place, and therefore scarf-ends and sashes, tied in fanciful forms at the back or side, can be added in endless profusion, fash, and flitter.

In conformity with this historical revival comes the Watteau dress. This is a picturesque adaptation of the queenly train, the fulness starting at the neck but confined to the corse, permitting the belt defining the slenderness of the plain waist in front to pass beneath the folds behind, so that the grace of the shape is unimpaired by the amplex of the drapery. This Watteau style is adapted to both low and high corsages and to cloaks.

Fichus, or what by the uninitiated would be called scarfs and small capes, belong to these modes. The portraits of Marie Antoinette familiarize us with the form, which is a graceful scarf or small cape crossing over the breast and extending into long ends, which pass round the waist and are tied behind, as if to support the folds of the panier. Innumerable are the variations of this fundamental idea of the fichu. They vary in size from a mere band of trimming to a cape of considerable dimensions; some also are adorned with heads of different shapes, and in some cases the lappets or ends that lie behind are so enlarged as to simulate a double skirt.

The complexity of the costume of course leads to many more simple contrivances by which the same effect is gained by other means. The panier folds can be formed in a detached portion and added to the train, trimmings can also be made to resemble or supply the place of the multiplication of skirts.

That most rich and beautiful fabric, the old changeable silk, is also revived under the new name of chameleone. From the gorgeous displays in the windows it is to be judged that they will be the favorite style of the winter. The shifting shades of green and gold, blue and crimson, yellow, with black or brown, and all the endless combinations permissible in this fabric, have a variable grace denied to the coloring of the richest dyed figures, spots, or stripes.

These silks are shown everywhere as gay, and glowing as the plumage of a bird, but abound at Kieckly, Sharp & Co's., who pay a special attention to silk; at Proctor's there is also a fine array. The chameleone dyes also extend to poplins and serges, of which Edwin Hall, Curwen Stoddard, Thomas, and Strawbridge & Clothier exhibit a great variety both in style and quality.

Trimmings are indeed "too numerous to mention;" everything seems allowable and in profusion—ribbon, fringe, laces, puffs, ruffles, singly and in combination. A new style of fringe at Mrs. Binder's is very striking and peculiar—the wide beading of a solid ground has a flower or rich figure in high colors, and matched inserting has the effect of a robe trimming upon a plain silk. At this house are also some dainty robes in which a two-years' Miss may well contest the prize for dress with her mother. A white pique undershirt, embroidered or braided with an over shorter skirt in buff pique was especially pretty.

The changes in fashion are causing one important alteration in ornamentation. Jewelry must also assume fitting styles and shapes. Combinations of gilt and steel are very effective, lighting up particularly well at night. A variety of different styles are exhibited at Bailey's, and Caldwell has also a fine array of the sets—combs, hair bands, necklaces, lockets, ear-rings, breast-pins, and bracelets, which are also expected to follow suit. Painted jewelry is also very pretty, viz., paintings on silk set in gold, jet or pearls. But perhaps the daintiest of all for light evening dress is formed of flowers, a wreath for the head, a necklace of blossoms fastened around the neck, with small bouquet to serve as a breast-pin.

ton Hopper, are good short stories, and January Searle's sketch, "Of Woodcock and the Hunting of Them," is written in a pleasant vein. The poetry is only so-so, the best piece being "Under the Pine," Mr. Paul H. Hayne's tribute to the memory of Henry Tinsford. The "Monthly Gem" has some amusing anecdotes and pleasant bits of information, but this department is susceptible of improvement. The book reviews are good, as far as they go, but we would like to see more attention paid to this department in this, as well as our other magazines.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—Duffield Ashmead, No. 74 Chestnut street, sends us the October number of Putnam's Magazine. The table of contents presents an acceptable variety. "Up and Down Mont Blanc," by a New York merchant, is on a somewhat trite subject, but it is well written. "Waiting" is a pleasant little story of Chicago life, and "The Land of the Troubadours" gives a fine description of Cannes and its neighborhood. The other contributions are as follows:—"Farther," "St. Beuve, the Critic," "Mine Oyster," "The Maple Tree," "A Protestant Protest Against Protestantism," a continuation of the story "Too True," "L'Ami Napoleon and His Example," "A Brilliant Affair," "The Pacific Railroad Grants," "In Time," "University Life in Germany," and the monthly chronicle of events, book reviews, fine art notices, and "Table Talk."

WHY PENDLETON GOES TO ILLINOIS.—The Springfield, Ill., Journal says:—"There is a rumor on the street, quietly whispered around among the Copperheads, that Mr. Pendleton is very much chagrined at General McClernand's publication of his private despatch about the condition of our campaign in Ohio. He has sent it, it is said, a stinging rebuke to that gentleman for his stupidity in allowing his telegram to get into the newspapers—a thing which he had forbidden. Mr. Pendleton had a most depressing effect upon the already desperate condition of the Ohio Democracy. Mr. George Smith was immediately sent on a special envoy to make the necessary explanations and apologies to Mr. Pendleton, and thereupon, in order as far as possible to repair damages, he finally consented under a sort of protest, to come to Illinois."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHISKEY PUNCH KING.—The New York papers recently recorded the death of an extraordinary individual, without, however, giving any memoir of him, though his career, in many respects, was checked and remarkable. David Patullo, or Pat Yewlow, as his Irish friends called him, sometimes, who inquiring after his symposium, varying the designation to Pat You-know, the celebrated Whiskey Punch King, is the personage alluded to, and for many years his establishment has been one of the most noted places in New York. It was, in fact, far better known than that of the "Wickedest Man," and though quite as dirty, or if possible more so, was far more respectable. David dealt in a demoralizing commodity, but he was strictly respectable, and a man of honor in his transactions.

David Patullo was born in the county of Forfar, in Scotland, about sixty-one years ago. In his youth, along with another brother, he was apprenticed to one Hatcher, an extensive grocer and liquor dealer in his leading town of Dundee, where, on termination of their apprenticeship, the two commenced business in the same capacity. They were, however, unsuccessful, and being unable to liquidate their debts, they brook the idea of failure. He accordingly sold off everything, and with his brother migrated to New York about the year 1830. Here he entered upon the same business, confining his operations solely to liquor, but, though the world only those of the finest quality, he sold for many years retained to smile upon their efforts. He confined himself chiefly to wholesale or family business, and as he never attracted to him a large number of customers, he solicited patronage, small success attended his efforts. The younger brother, a man of much less decided character, took this so seriously to heart that, in an hour of despondency, he committed suicide by cutting his throat, and the other reemerged upon the point of following his example, when some kindly neighbors came in to console with him. It was a cold winter day, and the poor afflicted man offered them a little hot water, and David thereupon put a glass of such whiskey punch as they had never, in the whole course of their lives, tasted before. It was the genuine Uguabaugh Glenlivet, or Scotch whisky, and they were so delighted with it, they not only snatched their lips after drinking it, but requested another glass. David made it, but refused to accept any pay. Next day they returned and requested a repetition of the dose. David, as he considered, and asking no money. But they insisted on paying, though he would accept no more than the cost of the ingredients. Day after day, however, they returned, and brought others with them. Patullo, on this suggestion, made a slight addition to the price, and the next day he received a remuneration; and this was the source of the foundation of the celebrated "Cobweb Hall," as his establishment was called in consequence of its filth, and the fortune of fully five hundred thousand dollars which his recent proprietor has lately left.

Patullo soon added to his whiskey store liquors of every description, and there the public was sure of obtaining the commodity unadulterated. With this trade he was very successful, and he gave up the family trade and dealt solely in the retail business. Every species of alcoholic production was to be had on his premises, and all of the purest description. But he was not a fan of any quality, however, of whisky and ale. Hence his wines and brandies were of an inferior order, and the former indeed were rarely called for by the rough customers who frequented his bar. Whisky and ale were what they called for, and at half-price they obtained both, in a style superior to that presented at any other establishment in the city. Neither the Astor House, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, nor the St. Nicholas could produce such a glass of whisky punch as David did, and hence aristocratic customers from each day came down to taste his beverage—an honor which he received with grim satisfaction, as he insisted on their taking their places along with the other customers, dirty enough, at his bar.

A few years ago his original den was burned down, in consequence of a fire in the neighborhood, and David removed to larger premises, but still kept them dirty as ever. He was persecuted, however, now to add a few chairs to the bar, but he refused to do so, if he desired of sitting down, for the purpose of more effectively imbibing the steaming beverage, were obliged to content themselves with the ends of barrels, and he also added, for his own benefit, the countryman's newspaper. Lately the World was surrendered for his own exclusive delight, for David was an intense Democrat—so intense, in fact, that he threatened to leave the country in disgust if President Lincoln were re-elected. But he was what he did not expect, and as it was likely to interfere with the sale of liquors.

In this manner the fame and the trade of his establishment daily increased, and David had a force of half-a-dozen men who did nothing but draw ale and brew whisky punches as fast as their arms were going by machinery. He scorned ever to participate in the action himself, but stood grimly looking on at one end of the counter as if he were wholly unconcerned. The police officers, however, were occasionally observed, with features so morose and obnoxious that the vaunted ones of Hoffman, the Mayor of New York, clad in fashionable pants and vest, with an elegant white cane, but a most villainous rascally cut; or David was thus ready to start in his bar, and at a pair at 4 o'clock, after previously drawing up at the St. Nicholas, or any other of the fashionable hotels where he invariably dwelt, to take his drive in the Central Park, or to reject any of his unruly customers, as the case might be, and the urgency of the matter required. He was a quiet man, however, and avoided all display, being the fashionable world equally in contact on the one hand, and never interfering with the business of the other, who usually frequented it, on the other. The only show he made was that of a magnificent gold snuff-box,

so large and costly that one would have supposed it present from some corporation, or from a firm, at least, for some valuable services rendered, or some fascinating society long enjoyed. On inquiry, however, we learned that it was a present from David Patullo to David Patullo himself, for, always somewhat cynical, he eventually became intensely selfish. The only other subject that engrossed his attention were one or two sulky and savage dogs, which invariably were kept on the premises for the purpose of keeping disorderly customers in awe. One of them was a "Business blood-hound," for which Barua had given him a high prize, with a view, it was supposed, of attempting to get on his hind side. But David, though proud of the bauble, was not to be hoodwinked, and his pet showman's advances were repelled, as wardrobe of almost every other person. He had now become intensely misanthropic, and the collar of the other dog bore the inscription:—"I am D. Patullo's dog, pray nobody give me any more business."

David, it has already been mentioned, was an ardent Democrat. Like too many of his countrymen, more especially the English, he signalized or disgraced himself by coming over from a free, or nominally free, country, to give in his adhesion to slavery. He took an already stated, Abraham Lincoln's first election so seriously to heart as to threaten to leave the country in the event of his re-election, and he was so proud that he steadfastly kept his word. He made a fine speech, traveling as a magisterial, and he was such a splendid-looking man that he was supposed to be some prize traveling in disguise. Old associations, however, proved too powerful for him, and he returned to Scotland, where he was met by his wife, Duane street, where a few days ago he died, leaving no one, so far as is yet known, to inherit his wealth.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assaulting a Policeman—A Highway Robbery—Larceny of a Pocket-Book—Abduction.—Sergeant Howe, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, is the most interesting of the winter police force, and a week passing over his head without some one assaulting him. Yesterday, while walking along Richmond street, he came across a boisterous individual giving the name of John Connor. In attempting to take him into custody, the latter, after a struggle, was handed. He, however, locked up the accused, and subsequently gave him a hearing before Alderman Neill, who gave him a passport to prison.

A Lancastrian arrived in the city, and, while on the street, he was struck down by a man of whiskey. He wandered through the streets, and at 3 o'clock this morning found himself at Eighth and Walnut streets. He then started for the hotel, at which he was stopping, but on reaching the hotel, he was knocked down and robbed of a watch and \$20 in money. Cornelius Boyer was arrested shortly after on the charge of being implicated, and being identified by the resident of Lancaster, was committed in default of \$1000 bail by the justice of the peace. The watch was recovered, and the man, who was identified by his pocket-book, containing \$15, on Girard avenue, below Twelfth street. After obtaining the article the thief ran, and, being closely pursued, threw the book and money over a neighboring fence. It was recovered, and the watch was afterwards arrested for committing the theft. He was held to answer by Alderman Hood.

Considerable excitement was caused in the early part of the week in the western part of the Twenty-fourth Ward by the disappearance of Henry Marr, aged seven years, from the home of his father, Zachariah Marr. The police were notified of the fact, and policeman Bartlett, on duty in the neighborhood, was directed to the matter. He obtained some clue of the child, and yesterday morning found him at the house of Robert Paist, in Delaware county, about four miles from Morris's Corner. Being called to the attention of the police, he had picked up the little fellow off the road near his residence, and had taken him in charge, with the expectation of seeing him advertised in the papers. The policeman, on arriving in the city, started for his man, and on the charge of abduction, it is the driver of the wagon, and it is alleged took the child in his vehicle on the pretense of giving him a ride, and after driving him around put him on the roadside. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

"As You Like It."—Our city has carts are said, and the drivers are melancholy. They have encountered the cold breath of September. But a week since overheated youngsters with parched mouths, leaning for something cool, were stealthily pursuing the wagons in the hope of getting a bit of the man's hand, and pilfering a bit of the refreshing cargo. We came across several of the teams this morning, but not a lad followed them. The horses couldn't get up a sweat—the ice no longer steamed, the driver didn't throw wide the collars of their shirts, according to their wont. Death of customers behind their humor "blue" and the biting air made their noses "blue." Yet shivering with your coat buttoned to the throat, it made you cross to see the cold things on the way up the street.

Brown is a radical—Jones is a Democrat. They both live in the same ward. As the ward always goes strong on Brown's side, he is politically tender of Jones' feelings. They met on the corner of the market and Chestnut streets, and asked:—"Say, Brown, how do you think your candidate is going to run?" Brown complacently replied:—"Very well, sir. No doubt of it, sir—not the least. I see he is running round the corner of the ward to get votes already. He is going on the ticket for governor."

—Agreeably to a resolution adopted by the Union Republican City Executive Committee, the Union Republican citizens of Philadelphia assemble in their respective election divisions on the evening of the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming year. The importance of having these associations thoroughly and efficiently organized cannot be overestimated.

There has been a "foul" atmosphere in Philadelphia for the past two weeks, whatever the almanac may say to the contrary. The "Walnut" is the cause of it. It is not yet "cracked," though a crack company works at it. Guess we can stand the odor a while longer in the "Walnut" street.

Practical arithmetic.—In paying debts we go by the rule of subtraction; in receiving the debt we go by the rule of multiplication. A little of the former is much more difficult than a great deal of the latter.

The man who took the liberty without permission was deprived of his own in like manner. That's the way our aldermen do business.

OWNER WANTED.—A revolver marked C. H. McKeever, which was on the body of Edward Smith, who was drowned in Frankford creek several days ago, awaits an owner at the Frankford Police Station.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Heavy Frosts in New England.—The Latest European Market Quotations.

FROM SYRACUSE.

Operations of Burglars.—SYRACUSE, Sept. 18.—For the last three nights this city has been infested by a gang of burglars who have committed extensive depredations. The houses of Geo. W. Harwood, Allen Moore, Hon. George Comstock, J. J. Peck, and Wm. C. Rucker have been robbed of valuables, including \$1800 worth of bonds of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, belonging to Wm. C. Rucker. The burglars are evidently experts.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.—By Atlantic Cable. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Cotton active. The trade report is favorable, but does not affect the market. California white wheat, 12s. 6d.; red, No. 2, Western, 11s. Corn firm. Peas, 47s. Flour, 27s. 6d. MAURITIUS, August 1.—The barque Mist, from Bessem, British India, for Falmouth, England, has put in here to repair leaks.

Heavy Frosts.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—There was a hard frost and ice formed here last night. LEWISTOWN, Me., Sept. 18.—A heavy frost has killed the vines, but other things are out of danger.

Obituary.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Robert Lyne, an old and respected citizen, died of heart disease here to-day.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

Heavy Frost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—There was heavy frost in Providence, Springfield, Augusta, and elsewhere in New England, last night.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour dull; sales of the market at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull; sales of 700 bushels amber state at \$2.24. Corn dull and declined 1/4 cent; sales of 4,000 bushels at \$1.07 1/2. Oats firm; sales of 500 bushels at \$1.07 1/2. Beef quiet. Pork dull at \$2. Lard quiet at \$1.07 1/2. Whisky firm at \$1.00.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Cincinnati & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1868. U. S. Bonds, 110 1/2. N. Y. and E. R. R., 45 1/2. Tol. & Wash. R. R., 61. Ph. and R. R., 92 1/2. Mil. and St. P. Com, 94 1/2. Mich. and St. P. Express, 52. Cleo. and Pitt., 88 1/2. Wells' Fargo, 20 1/2. Chl. and N. W. Com, 90 1/2. U. S. Express, 45 1/2. Chl. and N. W. pref., 40 1/2. Tennessee, 60. Pac. Mail Stea. Co., 113 1/2. Gold, 147 1/2.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. Herald of this morning says:—"The extreme and even still growing abundance of money at this centre is the principal cause of concern to the financial world, and it is now generally admitted, even by those who have been hitherto predicting a depression, that the indication by which the country is approaching a crisis is the abundance of the year. The banks report that the circulation is 180,000,000, from which we infer that the majority of loans on stock collateral to first-class houses is made during the day at three per cent, and the principal dealers in government securities are making more money than they could find employment for. The rate of interest on collateral is four per cent. One or two banks have advanced the rate to five per cent, early in the week, and they have sent themselves out of the loan market, and are privately offering to sell their securities at a discount. There is no change to note in commercial paper, the rate of which is in moderate supply and good demand. The rate of interest on government securities is quiet since the beginning of the week, and there is no change to note in the market, which is held by the same parties. Foreign exchange is quiet, and the rate of exchange is moderate. The general trade of the city is fully equal to the average at this season."

—The New York Tribune of this morning says:—"Money continues abundant at 3 1/2 per cent. on the market, and the rate of interest on government securities. Government brokers continue offered supplied at 3 per cent, and were forced to pay off their notes at 3 1/2 per cent. The rate of interest on collateral is four per cent. One or two banks have advanced the rate to five per cent, early in the week, and they have sent themselves out of the loan market, and are privately offering to sell their securities at a discount. There is no change to note in commercial paper, the rate of which is in moderate supply and good demand. The rate of interest on government securities is quiet since the beginning of the week, and there is no change to note in the market, which is held by the same parties. Foreign exchange is quiet, and the rate of exchange is moderate. The general trade of the city is fully equal to the average at this season."

—Money continues abundant at 3 1/2 per cent. on the market, and the rate of interest on government securities.

—The total receipts of the Atlantic and Gulf shipping port this year have been 2,242,252 bales against 1,974,747 last year. If, now, we add the shipments from the Northern ports, 20,305 at Southern ports, 757,029, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:—

Receipts at the shipping ports, 2,242,252 bales. Add shipments from Tennessee, 198,613. Add shipments from Missouri, 60,000. No return. Total cotton crop for the year, 2,500,865. The total crop of the United States for the year, 2,500,865. Total crop of the United States, 2,500,865. Total crop of the United States, 2,500,865.

—The Financial Chronicle contains a valuable annual report of the cotton crop for the year ending September 1st, 1868, from which we extract the following particulars:—

—The New Whisky Law.—William Murray, distiller, No. 128 Dock street, this morning filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court, to restrain John W. Frazer, Assessor of the First Internal Revenue District, from granting a license to sell whisky to Gibson's Sons & Co., and others. The ground for the application is that Mr. Frazer, under the instructions of the Department, is about issuing the license to Gibson's Sons & Co., notwithstanding that Mr. Murray's application was made a month prior. The complainant sets forth the fact that on the 27th of July he made application for a license, and that on the 29th his place was burned down, and that he immediately set about rebuilding the distillery. He states that on August 21 Gibson's Sons & Co. filed their application, which was granted. This action will come up for argument in a few days, and is brought about by the new law which prohibits the location of a distillery or rectifying establishment within 500 feet of one another.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, before Alderman Bellier, at the Central Station, Charles Snyder, alias Schmidt, and a hearing upon the charge of larceny. Officer O'Brien, of the first district, testified that he saw Snyder on the morning and informed him that there was a thief in the store of Ross & Harris, No. 427 North Second street, he went to the store. Mr. Ross testified to catching the accused with some stolen goods in his person. William Neill, colored, made a hearing upon the charge of larceny of a pair of pantaloons, the property of Henry O'Donnell, held to answer.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Southern Representatives to Insist on a Session of Congress.—John Quincy Adams Accepts a Democratic Nomination for Governor—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Southern Congressmen.—Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Southern Representatives are arriving quite rapidly. Some in conversation say they will insist upon a call of the House in case a quorum is not present at the roll call on Monday, and will object to Speaker Colfax adjourning the House in case a quorum is not in attendance. Several at-Artis Ordway lived to-day, and the subordinate officers of both Houses are returning. If the House agrees to call, the necessary steps will be taken, and Ordway will be charged with hunting up absentees. The prospects are that a quorum will be present.

FROM BOSTON.

John Quincy Adams Accepts the Democratic Nomination for Governor.—BOSTON, Sept. 18.—John Quincy Adams accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. In his letter, printed to-day, on national matters Mr. Adams says:—"I have no other matter of national interest in view, in election, one of which is important, the other vital. The former, which I take to be the financial question, was not treated by the National Convention in New York in a manner which satisfied my judgment, by providing for the payment of bonds known as Five-twelves by surplus revenue alone, thus ignoring what seemed to me a valuable source of extension of the intolerable nuisance of the decemable paper currency. I am so much of a Democrat to regard any such prospect with patience. I believe in hard money, and therein hold myself to be a true Jacksonian Democrat."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Seizure for Defrauding the Revenue Department.—SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The steamer Idaho and her cargo of sugar, has been seized by the Custom House authorities for defrauding the Revenue. It appears that one of the San Francisco refiners has been importing large quantities of sugar from the Sandwich Islands, adulterating it with powdered charcoal and passing it through the Custom House as low grade sugar. The United States Consul at Honolulu ascertained the facts in the case, secured by the fourth of the month, some hours on the Idaho and laid the matter before the Revenue authorities, which resulted in the seizure of the steamer's cargo, valued at \$50,000.

Meeting of the Oregon Legislature.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem yesterday. The Democratic majority in the Senate is 4, and in the House, 11. Notice was given of the introduction of a bill to repeal the resolution by which the fourth amendment of the Constitution was adopted.

Woods on Fire.

SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 17.—The woods near San Raphael, Marion county, Oregon, are on fire, and a large tract of 25,000 acres is being burned. The inhabitants of all places near are sufficed with smoke, and this city and harbor were wrapped in a dense smoke last evening, supposed from the burning of the woods. The destruction by fire is estimated at 200 square miles. Fires have been raging for several days past on both sides of the Columbia river, and the towns of Astoria and St. Helena have been destroyed. The destruction of timber and other property has been immense.

FROM CANADA.

Settlement of Transfers of Territory.—OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—A delegation on behalf of the Dominion Government will proceed to England to meet the representatives of the Dominion of New Brunswick territory to Canada. Hon. Mr. McDougall, who has given much attention to the subject, will be one of the delegates. It is expected that the question will be settled and submitted to Parliament at its next meeting.

FROM HALIFAX.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.—HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened yesterday evening at two hundred delegates present, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Boston, and all parts of Nova Scotia being represented. It is confidently believed that Mr. Home has not only accepted the Union on trial for a few years, but has counselled some of his constituents and firm supporters to do the same. Matters are currently in circulation respecting another prominent repealer. It is said that the recent visit of the Canadian Ministry has been more successful than was generally supposed.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Loss of a Steamer on the Ohio.—LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—The steamer J. P. Webb, a brick steam wheller, plying between Cincinnati and Evansville, in going down the Falls late evening struck a rock, and sunk in 25 feet of water. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cargo is partially insured.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 18.

Reported by De Haven & Co., No. 48, Third street.

4000 City & N. W. 10 1/2 100 sh Read R. R. 45 1/2 4000 Pa. & N. W. 10 1/2 100 sh Read R. R. 45 1/2 4000 Pa. & N. W. 10 1/2 100 sh Read R. R. 45 1/2 4000 Pa. & N. W. 10 1/2 100 sh Read R. R. 45 1/2

ATTENTION! REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF SEVENTH PRINCIPALITY.

THE SEVENTH PRINCIPALITY MEETING FOR SEPT. 18, 1868, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming year. By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN I. HILL, Wm. R. EDDY, President. A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

GRANT, COLFAX, KELLEY, TYNDAL, AND VICTORY.

GRAND MASS MEETING—FIFTEENTH WARD.—The Union Republican citizens of the Fifteenth Ward will meet in general mass-meeting, at the headquarters, southwest corner of Broad and WALNUT streets, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK. COME ONE! COME ALL! and hear the truth expounded by the following eminent speaker:—Hon. C. O'NEILL, J. G. ROSENWARTEN, Hon. C. GIBBONS, HENRY BRUNER, Esq., Ex-Governor POLLOCK, Major J. C. MORGAN, LOREN BLODGETT, Esq., C. W. McMICHAEL, J. C. MARTIN, President. JOS. C. McCAMMON, Secretary, SAMUEL McMANEY.

ATTENTION! REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF SEVENTH PRINCIPALITY.

THE SEVENTH PRINCIPALITY MEETING FOR SEPT. 18, 1868, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming year. By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN I. HILL, Wm. R. EDDY, President. A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins' No. 41 LIBRARY STREET.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner, guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. TRY ALLEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. (1868) 2404

POLITICAL.

CAMPAIGN CLUB.

1860 and 1868.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE CLUB.

WILL ASSEMBLE FOR PARADE ON SATURDAY EVENING 10th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, AT CITY ARMY, BROAD AND NACE STREETS.

All Republicans are respectfully invited to join in the demonstration.

WM. B. MANN, President and Chief Marshal.

R. W. BEATTY, Secretary.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, TREASURER.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

No. 145 CHESSNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1868.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted by the Union Republican City Executive Committee, the Union Republican citizens of Philadelphia are requested to assemble in their respective election divisions at the regular places of holding elections (or at such other places as may be designated by the Executive Committee) on FRIDAY EVENING, September 18, 1868, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming year. The attention of the Ward Executive Committee is specially called to the importance of having these associations thoroughly and efficiently organized, and to the earnest work to be done by them.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

No. 145 CHESSNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1868.

The Delegates elected to the Fair and the Convention of the Union Republican City Executive Committee, on FRIDAY EVENING, September 18, 1868, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the